

Rosenberg-Sobell Rally at Randall's Island Tonight

A nationwide campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment in the Rosenberg frameup, and to obtain his removal from Alcatraz Prison will be launched tonight at the Rosenberg-Sobell Dedication Rally in Randall's Island Stadium.

A message from Sobell will be read by Helen Sobell, his wife. The facts in the Sobell case will be presented by Emily Alman, New York executive secretary of the National Rosenberg Committee.

Leon Beverly, a leading Negro trade unionist and president of Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, will speak at the rally.

Another speaker will be the Rev. Glendon Partridge of Canada.

The meeting, which begins at 7:30 p.m., will also feature songs by Martha Schlamm and Pete Seeger.

Tickets are \$1 plus tax, with field seats at \$1.50 plus tax. Persons under 18 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave.

Forum Tomorrow Will Discuss Primary Results

Results of yesterday's primary—which came too late for Daily Worker deadlines—will be analyzed and discussed tomorrow evening (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at a Daily Worker election forum in the Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.

50,000 Leaflets Push Charney's Petition Drive

The Citizens Committee for George Blake Charney, People's Rights Party candidate for New York County District Attorney, announced yesterday it was distributing 50,000 leaflets as part of his petition campaign. Charney is seeking 5,000 signatures on his nominating petition to put him on the voting machine in the November election.

The leaflet features a photograph showing Charney receiving the Bronze Star medal from Maj. Gen. P. W. Clarkson, commanding officer of the 33rd Division.

Charney, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, is one of 17 Communist leaders indicted under the Smith Act. He is appealing a two-year conviction and jail sentence from the Federal Court.

Simon W. Gerson, one of the original Smith Act victims who has been acquitted, is handling the Charney campaign. Four headquarters have been opened.

More than 100 canvassers met last Monday night at the Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton St. and heard Charney. Gerson and others outline a vigorous East Side election campaign.

Speakers at the forum will be Simon W. Gerson, New York State Communist Party leader; Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker and Abner W. Berry, who will act as chairman. George Blake Charney, People's Rights Party candidate for New York County District Attorney and one of the Smith Act victims will be introduced to the audience.

When this paper went to press last night there was no conclusive trends or indications of the Democratic primary contest which pitted Mayor Impellitteri against Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner for the party's mayoralty nomination.

There were the usual last-minute pleas by the candidates, and the early balloting was light. In some districts in the Bronx and Manhattan where the Democratic county leadership was backing Wagner, organizational forces pulled out a bigger turnout than expected, but whether it would be sufficient to offset the Impellitteri machine bid in Brooklyn and Queens was uncertain.

NEGRO BORO HEAD

Heavy interest centered on the key contests for Manhattan Borough President, where both the Wagner and Impellitteri slates had nominated Negro candidates. The Wagner nominee was Assemblyman Hulan Jack and the Impellitteri candidate Chauncey M. Hooper. The victor will face Negro

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Reduce Bail of 5 Held On 'Harboring' Charge

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—U.S. Judge Oliver Carter yesterday reduced bail by \$207,500 for five persons charged with "harboring" a political fugitive. The defendants have been jailed since their arrest Aug. 27 in connection with seizure of Robert Thompson, Communist leader and war hero convicted under the Smith Act.

The reduction was won by attorney Richard Gladstein, who last week argued motions for reduction from the \$275,000 bail set by U.S. Commissioner Joseph Karesh, who previously turned down the same motions.

New bail set for four of the defendants, formerly held on \$35,000 bond, is:

Mrs. Janet Conroy, \$5,000; Carl Ross, \$10,000; Mrs. Shirley Keith Kremen, \$7,500; Samuel T. Coleman, \$10,000.

Bail for the fifth defendant, Sid Stein, was reduced to \$36,000 from a total of \$135,000, including \$100,000 on a former Smith Act indictment in New York and \$35,000 for the "harboring" charge. The new total of \$36,000 includes \$1,000 on the indictment and \$35,000 on the new complaint.

During the hearing, U.S. attorney Lloyd H. Burke, changed his

position on Stein's bail. He asked \$100,000 be set on the "harboring" charge and a small amount pending removal hearings, on the

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Dulles Startles UN With Tactics To Bar China

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The issue of whether People's China shall be seated at the United Nations—the key to world peace—dramatically entered the very first minutes of the eighth UN General Assembly opening this afternoon. Soviet delegate

The Democratic Parley

An Editorial

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has more than a passing interest in the result of the national Democratic Party gathering which met Monday and Tuesday in Chicago. There are many reasons for this, not the least of which is the anti-labor drive which the trade unions see shaping up under the present Administration.

This was highlighted by Martin P. Durkin's resignation as Secretary of Labor, stripping off the last "pro-labor" coloration of the Cadillac cabinet.

It is also true that the labor movement, in various parts of the country, has some voice in Democratic Party councils, while it has virtually none in the Republican Party. Labor is also vitally interested in the 1954 Congressional elections, for which the Chicago meeting was the kickoff.

How then did the Chicago meeting serve to provide labor with an alternative against the McCarthyite, anti-labor crew which now runs the works in Congress? How did it serve to provide labor with a platform and candidates around which labor's rank and file could be rallied with any degree of enthusiasm?

On these counts, the Chicago meeting winds up with a minus score. The plain fact is that the entrenched city machines, the big business crowd and the Dixiecrats took over. If there was any sign of the Democratic Party kingpins having learned any lessons from their defeat in the

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Our Special Interest in the World Series

With the World Series approaching, and baseball much in the air, a comment from a contributor to our \$60,000 fund appeal is in order. After calling Lester Rodney the best sports writer in America today (a judgement with which this paper modestly agrees), the contributor writes:

"I'm sure the major league Negro ballplayers must know what paper is responsible for their being in the top leagues, eh?"

The fact is they do. Jackie Robinson tells, in his autobiography "My Own Story," of the Daily Worker's pioneering and says, "I was the lucky one to benefit from all of this spadework." Dick Young, in his official biography of Roy Campanella, tells how Campy was first brought to national attention by the Daily Worker's arrangement of a trial with Pittsburgh. Satchel Paige hurled his first challenge to American sportsmanship to end jinjerow in baseball through the pages of this paper.

With Campanella, Robinson and Jim Gilliam playing no small

roles in their success, it can properly be said that this paper's historic 10-year war against major league jinjerow before it was cracked not only brought Negroes to bigtime baseball, but helped lay the groundwork for this year's record-breaking pennant victory by the Dodgers.

Reason enough, though of course only a relatively minor one of many, why it is essential that our readers, and other democratic-minded Americans, rally to our support and see that we get in short order the \$60,000 needed to publish for the remainder of the year.

By noon yesterday, we had received \$412 for the day, bringing us to somewhat less than \$3,500 since the campaign opened a week ago last Sunday. It is a good start, but much too slow for our pressing needs.

Send in your tens and fives! Get at least two readers in each community and trade union group to hit up the others, and get the

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Send your contribution to P. O. Box 196, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

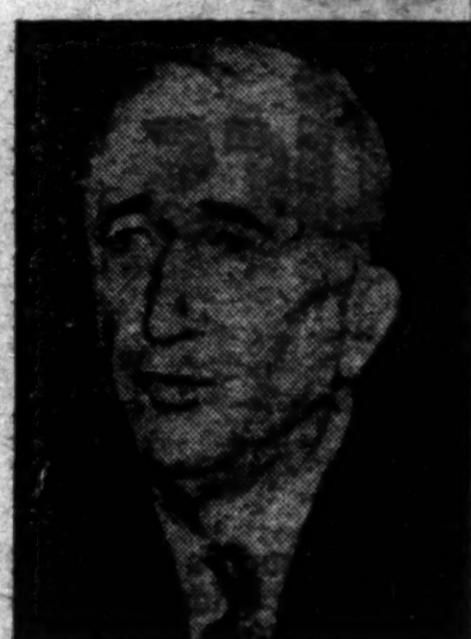
California AFL Assails Naming Of Byrnes to UN

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the AFL California State Federation of Labor, has written President Eisenhower urging him to oppose McCarthyism, recall his appointment of James F. Byrnes to the United Nations and support ratification of the UN convention against genocide.

Genocide is the attempt to destroy national, racial or religious groups.

The letter to the President forwards resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the state federation held here.

In addition to the actions against McCarthyism and Byrnes and in favor of the antigenocide convention, Haggerty also for-



BYRNES

warded an AFL resolution in favor of "seizing the initiative in the cold war."

The State AFL leader pointed out to the President in a covering letter that "the resolutions received the unanimous consent of over 2,000 delegates representing better than 1,250,000 workers in California," and that they are being sent to him for his "information and assistance in making them effective."

With regard to the appointment of James F. Byrnes as U. S. delegate to the UN, Haggerty noted that Byrnes "has been throughout his life, a leading proponent of racial discrimination and has consistently opposed many fundamental programs fostered by labor in the interests of extending democracy to all people in every walk of life."

"His complete lack of concern for the implementation of democratic principles renders him totally unqualified to represent the world's greatest democracy in international councils," Haggerty said.

The resolution opposing McCarthyism declared that the smear tactic of the Senator from Wisconsin were slowly but surely eating away at our treasured civil liberties and that the "ism" should be eradicated.

The resolution on the cold war urged Eisenhower, among other things, to press for immediate negotiations for "free" elections in a united Germany and called for "immediate liberation" of persons arrested for staging demonstrations against the German Democratic Republic. The Republic has charged these persons were in the employ of U.S. intelligence forces operating under "Operation X."



Meany Says Eisenhower Reneged on T-H

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (FP).—George Meany, AFL president, told a radio and television audience yesterday that President Eisenhower "repudiated" a deal made with former Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin to submit a memorandum to Congress recommending 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Appearing on the NBC program, "Meet the Press," Meany said Durkin told him flatly that Eisenhower promised to submit the memorandum. "I believe Durkin," the AFL president said.

In Chicago, Durkin, who resigned as labor secretary and returned to his old job as president of the AFL Plumbers Union, would not say publicly as yet that Eisenhower had repudiated the deal. "I don't know what the administration finally will do about Taft-Hartley," he said. At the White House, however, it was conceded the 19-point memo has been buried under opposition led by Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks and Vice-President Richard Nixon.

Meany also told the radio-TV audience there were "other things" about the administration labor policy which made it impossible for Durkin or any good union man to remain as labor secretary.

This remark was taken to refer to the packing of NLRB with anti-labor members, the deep cuts in Labor Department appropriations and the growing influence at the White House of known enemies of labor, such as Gerald Morgan, one-time NAM counsel, who drafted the Taft-Hartley law. Morgan has been a White House consultant on labor for months and is now reported to be in line for appointment as a full assistant to the President.

Jacob Malik Here For Work at UN

Jacob Malik, Soviet ambassador to Britain, arrived yesterday aboard the Queen Elizabeth to serve as deputy to Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the UN.

Cleveland CIO Endorses Demo For Mayor

By STEVE STANIC

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The Cleveland Industrial Union Council (CIO) has given its endorsement to County Engineer Albert S. Porter, Democratic Party candidate for Mayor in the nominally non-partisan primaries to be held Sept. 29.

Porter, who faces Republican Juvenile Court Judge William J. McDermott and independent Democrat State Senator Anthony J. Celebrezze, addressed the council shortly before receiving the unanimous endorsement which had been recommended by the 150-member County CIO-PAC.

Questioned by delegates, Porter is reported to have expressed himself strongly for low-cost housing development through private capital or, if necessary, through public funds. He acknowledged that "the strike is an essential element in bargaining," and believed that a union would be lost without it.

The Cleveland AFL has announced its traditional "neutrality" in the primaries, but other groups are making their appeals to city voters.

The Ohio Progressive Party has publicized a tentative "Program for Cleveland," with a call for peace-time prosperity based on East-West trade, local large scale development programs, housing etc.

The Communist Party of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) is warning the people in a leaflet being distributed at shops and in neighborhoods that they "are confronted with the grave danger of the seizure of the City Administration by the McCarthyites and Big-Business-Republicans."

Declaring that "a Republican City administration will tie in with federal plans for new wars," the Communist statement charges that such an administration "will do nothing to insure peace-time jobs and city planning for peace-time prosperity. It will encourage the use of injunctions and of the city police for anti-labor strike-breaking. It will increase the housing squeeze and encourage brutality against the Negro people. It will ignore the needs of our many nationality residents."

Urging the voters to "Keep McCarthyism Out of City Hall," the statement declares: "Led by Labor, the people of our city—the Negro people, the nationality groups, the homeowners and all believers in good government, must band together. They must demand that the Democratic and Independent candidates for Mayor speak out on the issues, and arouse the kind of movement that will guarantee the defeat of the Republican candidate McDermott."

Given the minimum five days in which to move. The average length of time allowed tenants was less than five months—which would put these families out on the streets in the middle of winter.

While the rent courts are not as jammed as they were immediately after the end of rent control, about 600 cases are processed weekly. Many of these, according to a clerk in the offices of Chief Justice Scheffler, are "grievance cases" in which the landlord has a "reason" other than rent for evicting the tenant. This reporter listened to case after case in which the landlord complained that the tenant had children and for that reason must move.

If ever proof of the desperate housing situation in this city was necessary, the rent courts prove it.

CHARGE 5-YEAR OLDS MADE TO WORK NEAR CYANIDE VAT

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—Children as young as five years were employed to do dangerous work near a vat of hot cyanide in a steel-treating plant, it is charged in a Federal complaint filed yesterday. The complaint, filed by U. S. attorney George E. Mackinnon, named Thomas Roberts in three counts of a charge filed in Federal court, and said he employed 24 boys and girls five to 13 years old from September, 1950, to March, 1953.

The prosecutor said that the children were paid 10 to 50 cents for a half to four hours work.

Although the children were given "light work," Mackinnon said, he charged it was dangerous because they were near floor furnaces which heated metal prior to submersion in a vat of hot cyanide.

The vat would have exploded "if a drop of water had touched it," the complaint said.

The plant performs tempering processes used to harden metal tools, dies and machinery.

According to the complaint, the children worked at tasks ranging from removing wire from tools to digging a six-foot hole for the foundation of a furnace.

Roberts claimed the children "considered it fun."

Penn. AFL Head Calls For Political Action

HARRISBURG.—A call to meet the growing attacks on labor by stepping up political action in the unions was issued last week by James L. McDevitt, Pennsylvania AFL president, and national director of the AFL League for Political Education. McDevitt's statement which called on AFL workers to register, and support LLPE, declared, in part:

"THE ATTITUDE of employers towards unions has not changed much since that first Labor Day 71 years ago. As strong as our unions are, they have not been accepted as permanent beneficial institutions by management.

"However, industry has discarded the company thug and the lockout as means of breaking the unions. They have found it is safer and more effective to attack unions in the legislatures.

"The modern attempt to eliminate labor unions is carried on under the slogan that every person has the right to work."

"USING this high-sounding phrase anti-labor forces are attempting to destroy collective bargaining by outlawing union security provisions in union contracts. They have succeeded in outlawing the closed shop in the Taft-Hartley Act, and in many states they have outlawed even the union shop. Proponents of the 'right to work' bills are following the same theory as those who employed the 'yellow dog' contract many years ago to break unions."

"ONE OF the most vicious clauses in the Taft-Hartley Act was the one permitting state legislatures to overrule the federal act and outlaw all forms of union security including the union shop. This has been very disruptive in interstate industries and has forced the unions into a constant struggle with the state legislatures in order to fight back.

"Since Jan. 1, 1953, 'right to work' laws have been introduced in 11 states, mostly western. All refused to pass these union-busting laws.

"For the moment the surge of anti-labor 'right to work' laws seems to have been halted. This is in part due to the effective political



McDEVITT

laws which outlaw all forms of union security clauses. These were Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

"Five other states regulate or restrict union security agreements. These are Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

"SINCE 1947, six states have repealed their 'right to work' laws. Maine, Massachusetts, and New Mexico repealed them by referendum of voters in 1948 while Delaware, Louisiana and New Hampshire repealed them by legislative action after 1949.

"Since Jan. 1, 1953, 'right to work' laws have been introduced in 11 states, mostly western. All refused to pass these union-busting laws.

"For the moment the surge of anti-labor 'right to work' laws seems to have been halted. This is in part due to the effective political

education work done of the unions.

Chicago's "Rent Courts" Grind Out Evictions.

By JANE WILSON

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—With no more feeling than an assembly line of time at Ford's, Chicago's "rent courts" daily grind out hardship and sorrow for hundreds of desperate people.

The so-called "rent control," heralded as a service to tenants, have proved to be as much a fraud as any other of the "services" provided for tenants since the end of rent control. Although the courts may allow tenants up to nine full months before eviction, a survey by The Worker showed that most tenants are allowed only a few short months to find another place to live or sleep in the streets.

ON AN AVERAGE morning last week four rent courts handled about 55 cases. Only two full nine month stays were granted out of 55, while nineteen families were

given the minimum five days in which to move. In the five weeks since controls have ended over 3,000 tenants have been ordered to move out or be evicted in from one to nine months.

The Communist Party of Illinois in a leaflet issued recently pointed out that there is a way to fight back. The leaflet entitled, "We Can Have Fair Rents and Decent Housing for Every Chicago Family," places the housing problem in political terms, it warns tenants:

NOT TO RELY on the phony Fair Rent Committee. Not to give in to rent gouging and not to let Congress and the State Legislature kill the public housing program.

The Party states that:

• Governor Stratton must call a special session of the state legislature to reinstitute rent controls and rollback rents where gouging has taken place.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER must reinstitute federal controls and accept the AFL proposal to construct 12½ million new homes over the next six years.

Pointing out that political action is needed to win these demands, the Communist Party pamphlet urges shop workers to get their unions to take up the fight for a real housing program. Tenants are also urged to organize in their buildings although it must be recognized that legal safeguards are few.

Kentucky Methodists Spurn Witchhunt, Urge Peace Moves

The Louisville, Ky., Conference of the Methodist Church last weekend meeting shortly after the Un-American Committee's red-baiting blast at Protestant ministers, spurned the witchhunters and went strongly on record with the conviction that the people of neither the Soviet Union nor the United States desire war. We call upon our people to promptly change the public attitudes that all the people of the Soviet Union desire war.

"There are many millions of Christians in Russia, and we may

have every hope that they are just as eager for peace as we ourselves.

"We urge our government to support the United Nations in its efforts for peace and to be receptive to any proposal from any source which holds the possibility of peace."

The anti-draft and UMT resolution, a traditional Methodist stand, was opposed by the Rev. W. L. Munday of Louisville, but he received little support. The adopted position read:

"We believe that the military branches of our Government should obtain their personnel through voluntary enlistments. This is the good and traditional American pattern."

"In grave emergencies we recognize the need of a Selective Service program for a short period of time. Under no circumstances do we want a universal military training program which will be permanent. We express the hope that the Selective Service Act may

not have to be renewed when it expires in 1954."

The strong re-iteration of the church's peace stand at this time was widely seen as a repudiation of the Un-American Committee's attempt to steamroller the clergy into a pro-war conformity. The Louisville Courier-Journal in its headline said "Red Pastors' Charge Ignored," and its story said, "Instead of reacting to the Reds-in-the-ministry charges, delegates put the conference officially on record," etc.

USSR ACTS TO BOOST CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced today a reorganization designed to improve food and consumer goods production and trade.

Emphasis on consumer goods and on a "sharp increase in all branches of agriculture was made by Nikita Krushchev, in a speech delivered Sept. 6 and published today in Pravda. Krushchev was named last Sunday first secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Since the industrial basis for Socialist society already has been established, Krushchev said, "it is now practical to organize a sharp increase in all branches of light and food industries, to considerably expand manufacture of articles for popular consumption, because the main objective and principal task of Communist society is the maximal satisfaction of constantly growing material and cultural needs of all society."

Krushchev said that "the Soviet land is now in the full flower of its strength and confidently marches toward Communism." He continued:

"The most vital and important task of the national economy at the present time," is to achieve, with all-sided development of heavy industry, a sharp increase in all branches of agriculture to raise within two or three years the supply of foodstuffs for the entire population and give masses of farmers a higher level of material prosperity.

Krushchev gave a detailed analysis of the achievements and shortcomings of Soviet agriculture and recommended urgent measures to achieve its swift development.

He said the Soviet Union now has 94,000 collective farms, 4,700 state farms and 8,950 machine and tractor stations.

The reason for shortcomings and inadequacies in farm production, he said, partly has been the fact of Agriculture.

that after the revolution first priority was given expansion of heavy industry.

He said the state would increase substantially the prices paid farmers for compulsory delivery of produce. The increases will include 450 percent in the price paid for cattle, 100 percent for milk and butter and 250 percent for potatoes.

He stated that though the livestock situation has been improving steadily since the end of World War II, it remains unsatisfactory because the prewar level has not been regained.

He said more than 1,000,000 Communist Party members and more than 2,000,000 Komsomols (Young Communists) live in farm villages. But he asked the Party to assign another 50,000 members from cities to villages to help organize agriculture along new lines.

Krushchev particularly cautioned against haste in moving peasants from individual households into villages in the Baltic republics. He urged the Party to study such moves carefully and consult the peasants themselves.

In the reorganization announced by the Supreme Soviet, the ministries of light industry, internal and foreign trade, and agriculture were divided into six ministries. The Presidium appointed Vasily Petrovich Zotov food minister and Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin consumer goods minister.

A. I. Mikoyan, former deputy president of the Council of Ministers, received the portfolio of trade, taking over the internal functions of the former internal and foreign trade ministry. I. G. Kabanov was named foreign trade minister.

The former minister of agriculture, Aleksey Ivanovich Kozlov, was named State Farms Minister, while Ivan Aleksandrovich Belyakov was appointed new Minister.

Officials Vague On Thompson's Arrival in N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The warden's office at Alcatraz prison today said that no order has yet been received to remove Robert Thompson to New York, although Federal sources had said previously that Thompson would be brought today to New York in custody of U. S. Marshall Thomas J. Lunney to be tried there tomorrow.

A deputy marshall was quoted here today as saying Thompson's arrival in New York would not be earlier than tomorrow night.

Thompson, Communist leader and World War hero, was seized by FBI agents recently, and is facing trial on a "contempt of court" charge for not surrendering following conviction under the thought-control Smith Act.

Polish Bishop Admits Aiding Nazis, then U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Roman Catholic bishop of Kielce has confessed to recruiting priests for a western-backed plot to overthrow Poland's government, it was announced today by Warsaw Radio.

The broadcast said Bishop Czeslaw Kaczmarek confessed to a long list of crimes against the state in support of a Vatican campaign, and associated with a U.S. objective of preparing for a new war.

Kaczmarek, according to Warsaw Radio, said the Vatican long ago favored a Hitler war on the Soviet Union and that during the occupation of Poland his conduct "was indubitably in the interests of the Germans."

Kaczmarek said he was enlisted as a spy by former U. S. ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane.

Mine, Mill Union Head Urges More Unity Actions

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—President John Clark of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today urged the union's convention in session here to "place labor unity as a top question of over-riding importance."

At the same time he declared Mine-Mill "stands ready immediately to enter into negotiations aimed at taking our rightful place in any united labor movement."

Clark pointed to Mine-Mill's own experience on united action with AFL unions in the non-ferrous metal industry to the great advantage for the workers of all unions involved.

He stressed that the current "surge towards unity" in labor ranks has been brought about as a result of the presidential election and the threat it holds for labor.

He said: "Our own first steps toward unity must have as the target the uniting of the workers of our own industry in our common bargaining fight regardless of union affiliation." He cited the success of the Anaconda conference which united Mine-Mill and other unions among the copper company's employees in negotiations, and called for similar conferences in Kennecott, American Smelting and Refining and Phelps-Dodge.

In his comment on current merger negotiations, he said: "We believe that any unity deal (Continued on Page 6)

T-H Conviction of Valentino Reversed

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals today reversed a five-year prison sentence imposed on Anthony Valentino, Camden, N. J., labor leader, and ordered him acquitted of falsely denying he was a Communist, in a Taft-Hartley affidavit.

The court ruled that the Federal District Court at Camden, where Valentino was tried and sentenced, had no jurisdiction in the case. It said the evidence indicated the case should have been tried in Philadelphia or Washington.

Valentino had been indicted on a charge of making a false affidavit to the National Labor Relations Board when he was business agent for Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). He was convicted by a jury last October and the following month was sentenced by Judge Thomas M. Madden. Valentino had been free in \$10,000 bail pending the appeal.

The Appellate Court said the place of the mailing of the affidavit had not been clearly established by the government. Valentino's union was under the jurisdiction of the NLRB regional office in Philadelphia.

In addition, the court held, the NLRB affidavit compliance officer was only able to explain that the original affidavit had come to the Washington office "through the mail."

Forum on the Primary Results

Speakers:

SIMON W. GERSON

ALAN MAX

Chairman:

ABNER W. BERRY

Meet George Blake Charney, People's Rights Candidate for New York County District Attorney

THURSDAY, SEPT 17, 8 PM
Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.
near Seventh St.

Admission 25 cents

Auspices: Daily Worker

Two Immortals

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

STARTING THIS WEEKEND

in THE WORKER
and weekly thereafter

Scenes from the Lives of

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The story that has
never before been told

McCarthyites Moving for Stronger Grip on Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The McCarthyites First Senators are moving to take over full direction of Republican Congressional policy, it was disclosed today. Already in control of key Senate committees, the McCarthyites crowd has raised its sights to capture of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

This committee is in practice the ruling body of the Senate. It is supposed to work closely with the Administration and channel legislation. Its chief spokesman is the Senate majority leader who was Robert A. Taft until his death, and is now William F. Knowland, of California.

A move to change the composition of the Policy Committee, however, was announced today by Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency Committee. He is reported to have the support of other committee chairmen.

Under Capehart's proposal, the Policy Committee would be composed of 15 heads of Senate leg-

World of Labor

by George Morris



Evading the Struggle Is Not the Solution

DESPITE the loudly proclaimed no-raiding agreement between the AFL and CIO and the ban of the CIO and AFL on jurisdictional strife within their orbits, the shameful and costly practice of trade union cannibalism continues and is spreading.

Unfortunately the practice is encouraged not only by some labor leaders who, like vultures, sit in wait for every opportunity to dive down on rival unions or organizations weakened by attacks of employers. In these days when unions find it much tougher to wrest concessions out of employers, even some members and lower functionaries of unions are attracted to the idea of seeking a "solution" by a switch of affiliation.

"Organizers" of some unions cunningly scan the field (any field) for dissatisfied unionists instead of dissatisfied unorganized workers. They issue attractive leaflets to these unionists on the wonders that await them in the "other union." The truth is that perhaps a worse union seeks their dues-dollar, and the differential in wage levels, if it does exist, is hardly significant enough to make a switch worth while.

THE SOLUTION is in labor unity and struggle for a needed policy, not in more splitting up. This sounds like an elementary truth. But even progressives in labor sometimes forget that. The American labor movement, as William Z. Foster has stressed for more than 40 years, has traditionally suffered from the disease of breakaway unionism—the idea of leaving the main stream of labor to start a new "perfect" organization. This has been a policy that in effect left the field to the reactionaries with the rank and file leaderless. Foster showed that this was a defeatist retreat from struggle, an effort to find an "easy" short cut.

Today, too, we still have this ancient disease that drains the life-giving substance out of the main stream of labor. But it also takes the form in some places of seeking a "solution" in a switch of affiliation — of seeing only greener pastures in some other outfit, but not in struggle against the reactionaries who also hold sway in that union's leadership.

THERE IS hardly a field that doesn't offer examples. One of the latest unions to be affected by this polio-like germ is the city transit field. Organizers of the 60-year-old Amalgamated Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of the AFL, which has never been able to do much among New York transit workers, has suddenly blossomed out around the stations and barns of the New York Transit System seeking recruits among the CIO Transport

Note Progress In Tracking Virus Of Common Cold

ROME, Sept. 15.—British scientists have succeeded in growing the virus of the common cold outside the human body for the first time in medical history, but a cure for man's persistent enemy "still is a long way off."

Workers Union members.

What caused the Amalgamated suddenly to dish out its money and manpower in this effort? Its strategists observe that there is a wide dissatisfaction among the TWU members. Things have become much worse since the new Dewey-imposed Transit Authority was established. The new bosses make the old city transit authority look "liberal."

Workers are unilaterally fired, disciplined, transferred or demoted without any kind of trial procedures. The labor relations machinery, such as has existed, is eliminated. Former practices, like shifting incapacitated or aged workers to lighter jobs, or the guarantee of full pay to workers on disability compensation, have been modified to the serious disadvantage of the workers.

The big drop in passengers on the lines since the 15-cent fare was instituted is serving as the ground for sharp cutting of staffs and "efficiency" (speedup and bigger workload) drives. The management is provocative and the workers are in an angry mood. So far the workers have not seen very much vigor on the part of their own union for a fighting program. That stimulates their restlessness.

But vulture organizers of the Amalgamated, whose organization has a miserable record in New York, are hopeful that the TWU workers can be swindled into a feeling that perhaps another name and another charter will help. Ironically, while they are trying this bait in New York, in Syracuse, where the Amalgamated didn't do so well in a strike, the members revolted and sought "solution" in a charter of District 50, United Mine Workers.

THERE IS a similar example in the Brooklyn utility Local 101

of the Transport Workers Union, whose members work in Brooklyn Union Gas (about 3,000), and Brooklyn Borough Gas (about 250). The piping of natural gas into New York caused fresh difficulties for that local when the companies dismissed many. The dissatisfaction of the members also turned against some of the leaders for yielding to the companies on layoffs and other matters.

The situation created a fine opportunity for the company, of course, to weaken the union; for a catch-all Brotherhood of Teamsters (Local 815), that has always sent its scouts around to look for unionized prey, for some factional elements in Local 101 who seek to exploit the situation for their own office-seeking interest.

One opportunist in the local, parading as a progressive and militant, succeeded in leading a protest stoppage over layoffs by BUG. But it soon became evident he was more interested in putting himself forward as a factional leader for office than in fighting the company. Not long after, he appeared on the scene as a paid organizer for Teamsters, Local 815, seeking to switch the BUG workers to that AFL local.

A similar movement developed in the smaller Brooklyn Borough Gas unit. Its leaders, although known to be honest and militant people, after some shopping around among at least a half dozen AFL and CIO unions, decided to affiliate the members with Teamsters, Local 815, and went so far as to stop the signing of a pact with the company through Local 815's claim to be the bargaining agent.

NOTHING but disruption is accomplished by such shifts. In essence, such splitways amount to abandoning the struggle where it should be fought, and forgetting of the very essence of progressive union policy—UNITY.

Of course, we do not overlook certain occasions when a switch of affiliation may be in a positive direction and lead to greater unity. But most of the reshuffling raid-inspired operations we see today are of the type described, above, destructive and divisive. Progressives, just as they fought against splitting unionism since the twenties, can have nothing in common with such deals.

WFTU Will Hold Its 3d Congress Oct. 10

VIENNA, Sept. 15 (OALN).—The Third World Trade Union Congress, which opens here Oct. 10, "meets at a time when profound changes are taking place in the international situation," the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions said here.

Citing the signing of a Korean armistice as a victory for working people, the WFTU statement said: "If it is possible to compel governments to negotiate and reach agreement, why should it not be possible for the workers and their trade union organizations to agree on common action, the basic condition for a more effective fight for their demands, liberties, trade union and democratic rights and for peace?"

"The workers in the capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries are acting with courage against the disastrous consequences of excessive armament: low wages, heavy taxes, unemployment, super-exploitation, encroachments on trade unions and democratic liberties, at the same time as the monopolies make colossal profits."

"In growing numbers, the workers are realizing that it is necessary to unite in action in order to improve their living standards. The development of United Action will make it possible to secure better conditions for achieving organizational unity."

An editorial in the WFTU bulletin, Aug. 16-31 issue, said the main characteristic of the present period "is the irresistible growth in the ranks of the working class of the determination to unite."

It said an ever growing number of unions affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress are "going on record for international trade union unity, and at the same time for a lessening in international tension, unrestricted trade between East and West and the complete independence of their country..."

"In the Scandinavian countries, in Western Germany, in India, Japan, Indonesia, Canada and even in the U. S., organizations separated from the WFTU by the split are not only forcefully demanding the restoration of unity, but are also establishing contact

with the WFTU, taking an active part in the conference of its trade departments and making known their warm approval of the appeal issued for the Third World Trade Union Congress."

The editorial also cited the participation of a large delegation of Japanese teachers, whose organization is not affiliated to the WFTU, in the recent World Conference of Teachers which was sponsored by the World Federation of Teachers Unions. "In addition," it said, "in the countries of Latin America, Italy and France unity forged from below is reaching the highest levels of the trade union movement."

The reason for this developing unity, it said, "is that workers of all opinions are now in a position to judge the disastrous effects of the split perpetrated in the name of the Marshall Plan which has shown itself to all as a plan of poverty and war exposed by us from the start."

10 Filipino Cannery Workers Now Out on Bail

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Ten of 11 Filipino cannery workers jailed and facing deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act on their return from jobs in Alaska have been freed on bail or paroled to their attorneys. Cannery Workers Local 37 announced here.

The International Longshoremen's Union affiliate pointed out that although other workers returning from Alaska have been subjected to screening by Immigration officials, only its Filipino members have been grilled, harassed, insulted and in some cases jailed.

Charges against one of the 11, Graciano Remonte, were dropped and he was released after attorney Sarah Lesser pointed out he is not excludable under the Walter Act.

A second victim, Alex Alcantra, has an appeal pending with the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington. D. C. Miss Lesser charges he was not given a fair hearing and that although he speaks little English no interpreter was provided.

Alcantra was due for early release on \$500 bail.

Arms Shipments Now 25% of All U. S. Exports

By Labor Research Association

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Commerce trade statistics for the first half of 1953 reveal how the war economy in the U.S. and the cold war policy in foreign affairs have warped U.S. foreign trade.

In this period, total U.S. exports of \$8,093 million were slightly higher than those in the similar period for 1952, which were \$8,039. However, if military shipments are excluded from these figures, U.S. exports in 1953 show a sharp drop from \$7,256 million in the first half of 1952 to \$6,129 million in the first half of 1953. This is a decrease of more than 15 percent.

U.S. exports for the whole of 1952 total \$15,176 million, with military shipments accounting for two billions of this figure.

But in the first six months of 1953, military shipments totalled \$1,964 million, or almost as much as such shipments during all of last year. On an annual basis (not even making allowance for the obviously rising rate of military exports) U.S. exports of armaments in 1953 are running at a rate of almost \$4 billion a year.

Using 1952 total export figures, it appears that about one-fourth of U.S. export trade is now in armaments. Or, stated

differently, armament shipments are equal to almost a third of all non-military exports.

AS ARMAMENT shipments take an increasingly large share of U.S. exports, the "dollar gap" (or excess of non-military exports over imports) naturally declines. It declines because non-military exports are declining. In the first six months of 1953, U.S. non-military exports (\$6,129 million) exceeded U.S. imports (\$5,830 million) by only \$499 million. On an annual basis this leaves a dollar gap of about \$1 billion—a rather small figure compared with average postwar years, \$5.5 billion in 1948, \$5.4 billion in 1949, and even \$2.5 in 1952.

But this declining dollar gap is not a sign of the healthy state of affairs that was the supposed aim of earlier U.S. foreign economic policy. It is, first of all, a result of declining U.S. commercial exports which are creating serious strains in certain sectors of the U.S. economy. Agricultural exports, for instance, have fallen off sharply, contributing greatly to the deepening farm crisis in the U.S.

Exports of grains and preparations (primarily wheat) declined from \$884 million in the first six months of 1952 to \$572 millions in the like period this

year. Cotton exports, in the same periods, declined from \$563 million to \$272 million.

No U.S. businessman wanted to close the dollar gap by slicing off U.S. exports.

THE OTHER FACTOR that has permitted foreign countries to restore temporarily some of their lost gold and dollar reserves, and which has cut down the dollar gap, has been the high level of U.S. imports. For January-to-June 1953, U.S. general imports totalled \$5,630 million, an increase over the \$5,409 million in 1952. The 1953 figure was the second highest half-year value of U.S. imports in history. It was exceeded only by the mad stockpiling in the first half of 1951 after the outbreak of the Korean war, and even that figure was distorted by a speculatively high price level.

However, foreign countries can take little satisfaction in the current U.S. imports. They are based on the same dangerous and impermanent grounds as are U.S. exports—the war economy and (for imports) the additional factor, an over-extended consumer credit base.

The "Foreign Commerce Weekly" (Sept. 7, 1953) admits as much when it notes:

"The current emphasis in the

U.S. economy upon military production, however, has tended to concentrate the increases in imports upon types of goods closely related to such demands. Chief among these is the non-ferrous metals group, where copper and tin have led a very marked and sustained advance. The non-ferrous metals group of imports in the first half of 1953 totalled nearly \$900 million, "as compared with a semi-annual average of well under \$500 million as recently as 1951."

This increase in imports of raw materials, for the U.S. war machine, goes a long way also in explaining the emphasis of U.S. policy-makers on "development" of under-developed areas. It is a development exclusively for raw materials production.

From these statistics it is evident that U.S. foreign trade has become completely tied up with the U.S. war economy. It is equally clear that change in U.S. foreign policy will have a tremendous impact on foreign trade and domestic stability. Even more so will this be true of the impact on the countries doing a large share of their trade with the U.S. It is also true that the longer the change in U.S. foreign policy is postponed, the greater will be the impact of the change when it occurs.

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

WELCOME THE WORLD SERIES

Well fans, it's official again. We are to have another all New York City World Series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees. Congratulations to the splendid players on both teams, and to managers Charley Dressen and Casey Stengel.

Last year the series went the full limit and the Yankees won out in the thrilling seventh game. This year, the Dodgers, with the hardest hitting team in the league's history, have clinched the pennant earlier than any other National League team ever did and look primed for their greatest effort.

This paper appreciates the skills of marvellous little Phil Rizzuto, stout hearted Allie Reynolds, the irrepressible Larry Berra and long hitting Mickey Mantle as much as the next one. But it is hardly a secret that as long as the Yankee magnates maintain a "white only" policy we cannot be neutral between the Yanks and Dodgers.

So we say, may the better team win, and we're rooting for Roy Campanella, Duke Snider, Jackie Robinson, Pee-wee Reese et al to prove themselves the better team in 1953. We have a little hunch they will, too.

THE DEMOS' CHICAGO MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

1952 Presidential elections, it did not emerge at this meeting.

It was true that the Democratic chiefs, from Truman to Stevenson, hit hard at the Republican giveaway program. To most of these attacks, most people will say amen.

But if there was any one lesson that nearly all political observers drew from the 1952 elections, it was that peace was the overwhelming issue and that Eisenhower won on his demagogic peace promises, regardless of how hard the Democrats hit at the GOP as the party of Hoovervilles and depression:

On the issue of peace, however, the Chicago meeting has all but made the Democratic Party appear as a war party. It presented no fundamental difference with the foreign policy of Eisenhower and Dulles. On the contrary, it kept tearing into the Republicans for not increasing armaments expenditures.

The Democratic strategists seem to take the people for fools when they expect them to believe that one can keep on increasing arms expenditures and at the same time find funds for projects such as housing and school construction. Or that the arms burden can be increased and taxes reduced.

Similarly, labor and the Negro people will view with dismay the "compromise" reached with the Dixiecrats on the mild "loyalty" oath. This can be viewed in no other way than as a sellout on the issue of civil rights in an effort to keep unity with the Dixiecrats, which means bowing to the southern bosses.

Furthermore, at a time when labor, the clergy and great sections of the country are becoming increasingly aroused against the menace of McCarthyism, the Democratic Party bosses stick their heads in the sand and say not a word against this threat to democracy.

In keeping up the tune that "we can fight Communists better than McCarthy," the Democratic Party leadership is playing right into the hands of the little Goebbels from Wisconsin. Indeed the Republicans are getting ready to use McCarthy as their main weapon in the 1954 elections against such men as Sens. Douglas of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota, Gillette of Iowa, Murray of Montana and Neely of West Virginia.

It was the Truman Administration which from the beginning fertilized the ground for McCarthy and his evil crew. That was with the Smith Act frameup of Communist leaders and the phony "loyalty" oaths, which were designed to build up an anti-Communist hysteria and which provided the climate that was perfectly suited for McCarthy.

There is one fundamental way to defeat McCarthy and McCarthyism. That, as some union resolutions have recognized is by reaffirming the right of Americans to believe in any ideas they choose, Communist or anti-Communist.

We hope next week's convention of the American Federation of Labor will take a long hard look at this Democratic Party meeting and the prospects for the 1954 Congressional elections. And we hope that this convention will speak up sharply and state the kind of minimum political program which labor desires.

It would be a deadly trap for labor to fall for the line that it has no alternative but to trail the Dixiecrats and big city bosses on the ground that labor must go Democrat since it cannot support the Republicans. It is time for labor to express its own independent political stand. It is time for labor to tell the political machine bosses that labor's vote is in nobody's pocket.

World Peace Council Urges Alertness to Defend Peace

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—A call to the peoples of the world to be on the alert in defense of peace was issued here Friday by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace.

The Bureau called on the peoples to prevent war being resumed in Korea and to end it in Indo-China. Force against the peoples in Asia and Africa must be stopped, its resolution declared.

It demanded sincere negotiations, loyalty to the UN Charter and the admission of People's China, the banning of all weapons of mass destruction, easing of the arms burden and the resumption of world trade. The resolution said:

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace, at its first meeting since the conclusion of hostilities in Korea, salutes this victory of the cause of peace.

The Bureau reviewed the progress of the campaign launched on June 20, 1953, by the World Council of Peace, calling upon the people to demand of the governments that they negotiate and agree.

The welcome extended by public opinion to this appeal showed that the World Council of Peace first voiced the dearest wish of humanity.

Today no statesman dares any longer openly to oppose negotiations. But recent developments oblige the Bureau of the World

Council of Peace to call to the people to be on the alert.

The word "negotiation" is too often being used to veil maneuvers opposed to the peaceful settlement of international problems.

It is not negotiation for one party to lay down conditions, beforehand to another and to seek to prescribe to another the form and content of the negotiations in advance.

To precede negotiations on Korea with a separate treaty with Syngman Rhee, who has not accepted the armistice and exclude India from the political conference, to demand, before the starting of any negotiations on Germany, acceptance of the rebirth of German militarism, is to seek to make agreement impossible.

We call on the peoples to prevent the war in Korea from being resumed on any pretext whatsoever, and to bring the war in Indo-China to an end.

In the interests of peace, the use of force against the independence and security of peoples in Asia and Africa must be stopped.

PERIL IN GERMANY

The peoples will not allow revival in Germany of a source of conflagration, endangering all Germany's neighbors, the German people themselves and world peace.

What the peoples demand is sincere negotiations, an honest

search in every field, to agreed solutions acceptable to all.

They call for loyalty to the Charter of the United Nations.

They demand that the People's Republic of China be enabled to assume its rightful place in the United Nations.

It is their conviction that neither settlement of major international problems nor the establishment of peace is possible without the participation of China.

The dread threat of the H-bomb hanging over humanity, makes immediate and essential the banning of all weapons of mass destruction.

Perilous and unbearable burdens of military expenditure must be lightened by international agreement on disarmament.

It is time for the resumption of trade, on a footing of equality among all nations, to their mutual benefit and a rapid achievement of a better life for all. It is time to renew co-operation of all nations with one another.

The way to new horizons must be open to mankind.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace turns with confidence to the people, who, by their strength, were able to achieve the Korean armistice.

It calls upon them to unite, by their efforts, so that the policy of force may be foiled, and the governments be brought to agreement.

Progress in China's Health Service Cited by Aussie Hospital Unionist

PEKING, Sept. 15 (ALN).—hospitals in the factories and on the job sites.

"On a huge dam and reservoir project many miles from Peking employing 44,000 workers, I discovered there were 600 hospital beds and 157 medical workers including 75 doctors.

"Industrial disease has been reduced from 6.4 percent in 1939 to 1.6 percent in 1951," McPhee said. "No maternity or pre-natal clinic existed in 1950 outside the hospitals, but by the end of 1952 more than 27,000 clinics were established."

"Further, thousands of midwives have been trained in new methods, including the method of painless birth without drugs."

According to McPhee, the majority of workers are covered for free medical treatment by labor insurance, funds for which are collected from managements at the rate of 3 percent of the payroll monthly.

"Treatment is charged against this fund, which is administered

by the trade unions," he wrote. "Incidentally, also paid out of this fund are wages during sickness and injury, old age pensions, maternity allowances, invalid pensions, etc."

The drafting of budgets by hospitals, he reported, "is done in discussion with the management committee, consisting of representatives of each department and from the public bodies with which the hospital is associated, such as the municipal government or trade unions."

"This budget is submitted to the Central People's Government and considered in relation to an integrated national plan. No question here of depending on charitable collections, 'button days' and lotteries."

"Money is available from the Central People's Government in increasing amounts. The salaries of medical workers, too, as that of all workers, have increased since 1949."

Big Wheat Surplus, Curbs by U. S. on Exports, Threaten Canada Economy

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—Canada is moving into the most dangerous wheat crisis since the blighted days of the Thirties when farmers got 32 cents a bushel and export shrank to 86.6 million bushels.

It is a crisis, reports the progressive Canadian Tribune, that heralds crippling disaster for the whole of the Canadian economy if not headed off by immediate government action.

Here are the key facts:

• Canada has 404.8 million bushels of wheat for sale this July as compared to 260.1 a year ago. Practically every wheat elevator is filled, and 95 million bushels of last year's crop are still in open farm storage.

• The bumper 1953 wheat crop now being harvested is estimated at 604 bushels. The nation will have a thousand million bushels of wheat to sell this year.

• Since at the most 160 million bushels of wheat will go to the domestic market, Canada has about 840 million bushels to export.

• The U. S. is harvesting a crop of 1.2 billion bushels of wheat and has a carryover of 575 million bushels. With a U. S. domestic market of 700 million bushels Washington is looking for export markets for over a billion bushels of wheat. Indicative of Yankee bushels of last year's crop are still in open farm storage.

prices on the Chicago grain exchange have been slashed by 15 cents a bushel, away below the (Continued on Page 8)

Daily Worker

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Primary

(Continued from Page 1) nominee for that office on the American Labor Party and Liberal Party slates. Andronicus Jacobs is the ALP candidate and Rev. James H. Robinson is the Liberal choice.

Another vital breakthrough in the struggle for Negro representation centered around the primary fight by Lewis S. Flagg, Negro attorney, for the Democratic nomination as judge in the Second Municipal Court District in Brooklyn. Flagg's machine opponent was Judge Benjamin H. Shor, former City Council clerk who was appointed to the Bedford-Stuyvesant court post by Mayor Impellitteri last April in a move to woo support from the Brooklyn organization headed by Kenneth Sutherland.

Impellitteri's appointment has been vigorously attacked as a Jim-Crow maneuver, and election material from Flagg's headquarters has exposed the fact that Shor moved from a white district to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section to make himself eligible for judicial requirements.

Running with Wagner were Abe Stark for President of the City Council and Lawrence C. Gerosa for Comptroller. Their opponents on the Impellitteri ticket were Julius Helfand and Councilman Charles E. Keegan, respectively.

Impellitteri, candidate of James A. Farley, reactionary pro-McCarthy leader of the Dixiecrat wing in the New York State Democratic machine, based his campaign mainly on attacks on the Daily Worker, the Communist Party and the progressive movement. He boasted that he was the "only New York City mayor with the guts ever to ban the May Day parade" and backed the witchhunt assaults against teachers and education.

Charged by New Deal Democrats backing Wagner as Gov. Dewey's "kind of a mayor," Impellitteri defended the Transit Authority and the 15-cent fare, and his billion dollar budget which rejected wage increases of teachers and civil service employees and followed the policy Dewey's starvation budget.

The American For Democratic Action called on its members to vote against Impellitteri in the primary, though it made no commitment for the November election. The City CIO Council also opposed the mayor and the Transport Workers Union held several large meetings urging his defeat. A number of AFL unions also came out against Impellitteri.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

SINGLE room, breakfast optional, suitable young man. Columbia-Broadway section. Box 144, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

FALL SPECIAL—Levy Vacuum Cleaner. Reg. \$89.95. Spec. \$54.95. Standard Brands Dist., 142 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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(Music Instructions)

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GALL. Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service. city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7701.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LO 4-7106.

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JIMMY'S pickup service. Small jobs, short notice, dependable, reliable. UN 5-7718.

Our Interest in World Series

(Continued from Page 1)

money into us fast.

Among contributions yesterday and Monday was \$112 from a group of Hungarian friends in Florida; and \$115 collected from four Michiganders outside of Detroit by a steady all-year-round plugger for the paper, to keep our "presses rolling against McCarthyism." A Detroiter sends still another \$5. Those Michiganders are really beginning to roll in this campaign.

A group of friends in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant sends along \$20. And a Freedom of the Press meeting in the same community, addressed by Abner Berry, contributed another \$11 to Berry's credit. An upper west side (Manhattan) group sends \$4 to Berry's credit, and a lower east sider sends \$5 in behalf of the same columnist.

A couple of west side canvassers to place on the ballot George Blake Charnay, Peoples Rights Party candidate for Manhattan D. A. collected \$11 in their canvassing. This paper supports the effort to nominate the workingclass leader, one of those persecuted under the pro-fascist Smith Act, for public office.

There are contributions from St. Louis, Denver, Providence, Philadelphia, Springfield (Mass.), Buffalo, New Rochelle and, of course, from all parts of New York City. A Flushing reader sends \$25. The others are mostly tens, fives, twos and ones.

A Stone Harbor, N. J. reader sends \$5, with a note that what happened to the Compass "must not happen to us." He contributed earlier, too, he says, but "here is more of that Moscow gold." Reference is to the idiotic tripe that appeared about our paper in the Statepost.

The first fiver from what is generally a banner community group, Chelsea in Manhattan, arrived yesterday, foreshadowing, we are sure, many more from that area.

A Brooklynite sends five with a critical note: "The Worker would be a better paper (for me) if it stuck to labor and politics, and stayed away from subjects like psychology and Kinsey reports in which its writers, regular or special, are not competent."

There is \$25 from the Ridgewood area in Brooklyn. That wonderful elderly needle-trades plugger from the Bronx, Ella, came along with \$5, her first of this campaign. She generally rolls up many before the campaign is ended.

A New Yorker sends \$20 and wishes us "Good Luck." Another, about to be drafted, sends \$2 and says more will follow "on a regular basis." A Brooklynite sends \$5 and promises more next week.

"Been reading the Daily for quite a number of years and don't intend to stop now," the note says. "We'll try to get friends to send money, too."

UN

(Continued from Page 1)

delegations to support him—a dramatic example of the isolation to which the Dulles tactics has reared the U.S. Twenty-two delegations were ready to vote on the Soviet resolution, which was a general statement without any time limit, and would have been in effect a referendum on the true feelings of the majority.

Dulles feared that this referendum would actually show up the hollowness of his earlier victory, and he had the UN assembly gasping when he questioned the votes by hand which had gone against him and asked for a voice vote.

Debate on this notion threw the Assembly into the second hour of what had started out as a formal opening meeting to elect a new Assembly president and the heads of various committees.

POLICE LAW

Vishinsky commented that as a law student he had studied police law, and Dulles' performance reminded him of that.

Pearson finally upheld his own right to put the Soviet resolution to a vote, but at this point the Thailand delegation came to the assistance of Dulles. On a second vote on whether the Soviet resolution should be considered, Dulles' position against it was finally upheld by 35 to 11, with 11 abstaining.

Vishinsky's opening address was a calm and deliberate statement pointing out that China's presence at the UN was indispensable to easing world tensions and returning the UN to its basic principles.

In his reply to Vishinsky, Dulles attacked People's China and said its "aggression" was still continuing, an dthat even if the question of seating China arose next year, the U. S. would oppose it.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain while affirming British recognition of China, went along with the U. S. Vishinsky came back more sharply than before, insisting that Dulles' position was really a postponement "forever and a day" of a demand which most UN delegations and the majority of the world's peoples, including the American people, desired. He said flatly: "We will continue to fight as we are fighting now for a proper and just solution of this question."

Tomorrow the Assembly's seven

committees will get to work. The Korean question remains uppermost, however. The delegates here still have to face up to China's rejection of the proposal by the August special session on the post-armistice political conference.

TOKYO, Sept. 15.—The Pyongyang Radio said today that the North Korean Government has cabled the United Nations rejecting its resolution on a Korean political conference. The cablegram message said the UN ought to amend its resolution to include neutral nations in the conference and make it a round table affair.

Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 3) between the AFL and CIO that leaves out the independents such as Mine-Mill: the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is not a genuine, meaningful unity of labor.

"We in Mine, Mill applaud any and all moves towards labor unity."

The convention of 30 delegates, which also marks the fighting union's 60th anniversary, is the first unsegregated such meeting in St. Louis history. It marked contrast to past experience, the St. Louis Hotel Association appears to be going out of its way to avoid discrimination. Next week the AFL convention will open here.

Guest speaker of today's session, received with a standing ovation, was Joe Johnson, Negro, and national secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks and Stewards. A

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forceful orator, Johnson stressed labor unity and Negro-white unity.

"Brothers, it's getting rough," he said at one point. "Even a mild man like Brother Durkin couldn't take it. He took a taste of it and spit it out like bad whiskey."

Johnson, like Clark, stressed the fight for peace and security.

The convention today honored three of its oldtimers. Two of them have been active in the union since the turn of the century. They are George Casey of British Columbia's Roslyn local and Adam Embree, now of Denver. The third is Frank Allan, Negro, the union's international representative in the south for the past 15 years.

This union is proud of its fighting traditions. The backdrop on the convention stage shows a drawing of Bill Haywood, one of the early secretary-treasurers when the union was known as the Western Federation of Miners.

The convention will begin on resolutions tomorrow.

Bail

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith Act indictment.

He told the court the Government wants to try Stein here before removing him for trial on the Smith Act indictment in New York. Gladstein expressed the desire for reasonable bail on the "harboring" charge so that Stein could go to New York for trial there first.

Cohen asked the court to grant his client permission to go to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Davis is an organizer of Local 155.

Cohen also asked that his client be permitted to travel outside of the local court's jurisdiction in an effort to raise defense funds.

Joseph G. Hildenberger, special assistant U. S. attorney, said the government would have no objection. Judge Grim granted the request.

ARRAIGN 9

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Nine workingclass leaders in the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware area pleaded innocent today to charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. Arraignment of the nine in U. S. District Court had been postponed five times previously by inability to obtain defense attorneys.

Eight today were represented by Thomas D. McBride, prominent Philadelphia criminal lawyer who volunteered his services. The ninth defendant obtained David Cohen as his attorney.

Federal Judge Allan K. Grim agreed to McBride's request for permission to file motions within 30 days. He continued bail for the defendants.

Don't Forget To

Patronize

DAILY WORKER

ADVERTISERS

McCarthy Holds Another Secret Session on UN

By HARRY RAYMOND

Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), seeking new headlines in connection with the UN General Assembly meeting, began yesterday to pay into what he called the "morals" of the United Nations. Then he suddenly about-faced and said he did not want to be quoted on the "morals" subject.

His hearings here, continuing for the second day in the U.S. Courthouse, were still being conducted behind closed doors. But in the afternoon he gave a press interview.

McCarthy talked mysteriously about a "present high official of the UN secretariat who admitted membership in subversive organizations named by the Attorney General."

This alleged "high official," whom McCarthy declined to name, was charged by McCarthy with having been convicted in a New York magistrates court, Dec. 1941, on a misdemeanor charge.

Eager to smear the UN, McCarthy told reporters the unnamed man had been convicted on a "morals charge" and that he had paid a fine for himself and another man.

But the big "morals charge" story collapsed when Roy M. Cohn, eager beaver counsel for McCarthy's Senate Committee, stood up and with a worried look declared McCarthy and the reporters should steer clear of the "morals" angle and "just say the UN employee had been fined for a misdemeanor."

McCarthy gulped as though he was swallowing a small crabapple. He told reporters, "we haven't actually finished the investigation." Yes, he said, he would take back what he said about the man's morals.

The Wisconsin inquisitor continued to feed the press considerable non-essential material, alleging the unnamed UN official had "worked for a New York State agency in 1941" and is a former UNRRA worker "under Herbert Lehman."

Lehman's name was mentioned with an emphasis that was clearly anti-Semitic.

McCarthy quickly switched to his favorite subject, the so-called Communist issue. He was also very mysterious about this, stating a formal official of the Communist Party had testified to the "importance of Joel Remes," employee of the UN Polish delegation who refused to answer McCarthy's questions Monday.

Public hearings of the McCarthy subcommittee will begin tomorrow.

Shopper's Guide

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More About 'From Here To Eternity'

Editor, Feature Section

Differences of opinion on such things as movies are always interesting and often valuable, so I welcome Sidney Finkelstein's attack on my review of "From Here to Eternity" though I confess being confounded by many of the things he says.

Let's first set the record straight. Contrary to what Finkelstein implies in saying I seem to think movies are "exempt from criticism" and that I "erect a frantic defense against all possible criticism," I did NOT hail "Eternity" as a great, timeless masterpiece; all that one could desire of a film, or one beyond criticism.

I said it was a picture with some truths in it, was neither an anti-military film with a message of peace nor a glorification of the Army, that it had some good portrayals of real people, some Hollywood junk and phony contrivances which weakened it, and on the whole was a good show which I suspected the reader would like to see.

Why is it that such a review of a better-than-average movie which doesn't leave the movie for dead is the object of such a fire and brimstone attack? I say the reason is an attitude which amounts roughly to "Nothing any good can now come out of Hollywood," a totally dogmatic approach to any and every movie.

I think I can prove this is indeed the attitude by quoting from Finkelstein's letter. Here is a man of deservedly wide and solid stature in the fields of art and music. But when he comes to the movies, once given the "pure" position that what comes out of Hollywood HAS TO BE bad, he simply cannot see the picture as it is and writes about three other things to fit the preconceived dogma.

FOR EXAMPLE — Finkelstein says the review's point that there is an effective little slam at the double standard of morality in the picture, saying "I don't think its message, namely that men are promiscuous so why not the women too? has much to contribute to an understanding of the woman question." For goodness sakes, who WOULD think that? But in the picture Karen, the captain's wife, is shown to be the victim of the FALSE APPEARANCE of promiscuity. Married to an arantly promiscuous male supremacist, she asks a divorce so she can marry the 1st Sergeant, a man who respects her and whom she loves!

Or take this one: to make the point which fits the dogma, that this picture must advocate senseless violence and brutality, Finkelstein says its propaganda is "If somebody offends you, put a knife in his gut."

Actually, the film shows Prewitt saddened and angered by the death of his buddy Maggio, who has been brutally beaten every day in the army prison stockade. He seeks out the sadistic brutes who beat Maggio and challenges him to a fist fight, whereupon the brute pulls out a knife and turns it into a mortal knife fight. Now this is a scene of violence and brutality, certainly, but is it what Finkelstein said, merely "If somebody offends you, put a knife in his gut"?

Then he writes "This hard-living, hard-drinking mindless soldier, who looks upon all women, especially in foreign countries, as legitimate prey, is the soldier of the army of imperialism."

This is a big pronouncement. But what has it to do with the movie "From Here to Eternity"? Nothing whatsoever. There is nothing in the film about attacking Hawaiian women, not even talk of

(Continued on Page 3)

Foster Writes History Of Negro People in U.S.

The manuscript of a new book by William Z. Foster, entitled "The Negro People in American History," is now at the publishers. This full-length study is to be issued by the end of the year, International Publishers announced yesterday.

The author remarks at the beginning of this volume, "The long and heroic struggle of the Negro people against the outrages to which they have been subjected is the greatest epic in our nation's history."

Foster tells the story of this epic, beginning with the African background and early slavery. The first 25 chapters of the book take the story through the Civil War, discussing in detail the Abolitionist movement, the Negro convention movement, and the political issues and parties of the period. Here, as throughout the book, Foster relates the struggles for Negro liberation and the development of the Negro people to the main course of American history.

The second half of the book brings the story up to date, from the great revolutionary epoch of Reconstruction to present day struggles and issues. It describes the role of the Negro people in the labor, Socialist, and Populist movements, and the development of their major organizations, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Other chapters are devoted to the conditions of the Negro plantation croppers and workers, to the effects of the great wartime migrations into industry and to the problems of the Negro workers.

The final section of the book deals with the Communist Party and the Negro question, the Negro people as an oppressed nation, the question of white chauvinism, and the Negro in the trade unions. Foster shows the role of the Negro people in the fight against fascism and in the struggle for peace, and discusses future perspectives.

In one of the most moving articles he has ever written, Louis Aragon, French Communist novelist, poet and editor, tells in the September issue of "Masses & Mainstream," cultural monthly, what the struggle around the Rosenberg case has meant for the French people.

"The France that was at the Place de la Nation the other day," he writes, "is indebted to the Rosenbergs for having found herself again—in an hour of ministerial comedy—with her lofty thoughts, her generous blood, that unity without which the foreigner intrudes and installs himself."

"Cultural and Colonialism," by A. B. Magil, associate editor of M&M is another important article in the new issue. Utilizing the material contained in the reports submitted to the United Nations by the colonial powers concerning the so-called "non-self-governing territories" and "trust territories," the article exposes the crimes these powers are committing in the fields of education and culture under the pretense of promoting the development of the colonial people.

Emile Burns, British Marxist, discusses science and art in the light of the ideas developed in Stalin's classic work on linguistics.

An interview with Alesei Surkov, assistant general secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, by Joseph Clark, who recently returned from the USSR, describes the nature of the organization, tells how young writers are encouraged, and discusses the relation between the Soviet writer and his public.

The September issue contains a short story, "One Enchanted Evening," by Ruth Steinberg, which tells what happened when a union organizer took a night off to spend with his wife; and "The Indestructible," by George Hitchcock, a long poem on the Philippines liberation struggle. Book reviews by Ira Wallach, Abner Berry, Richard O. Boyer and Art Shields round out the issue.

London's Old Vic Theatre will open here in a new production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" next season. Moira Shearer and Robert Helpmann, soloists with Sadler's Wells Ballet will have leading roles in the play.

Rehearsals have begun for "The Ladies of the Corridor," a new play by Dorothy Parker and Arnaud d'Usseau which Walter Fried will present at the Longacre Theatre on Oct. 21 with Edna Best and Betty Field heading an all-star cast. Walter Matthau, Frances Starr, Sheppard Strudwick and June Walker are also featured. Harold Clurman is directing, with Ralph Alswang providing the four settings and Noel Taylor the costumes.

The new play marks the first collaboration of Miss Parker with d'Usseau, recalled as the co-author of "Deep Are the Roots" and "Tomorrow the World." Miss Parker is the author of several volumes of satirical poems and stories.

"Ladies of the Corridor" is described as a play about life in a fashionable residential hotel, inhabited by financially secure, middle-aged widows, spinsters and divorcees whose sole preoccupation is that of filling their days.

It will have its world premiere in Philadelphia's Walnut St. Theatre on Oct. 3, proceeding to New York for its Broadway debut on Oct. 21 at the Longacre Theatre which returns to the legitimate fold after nine years of occupancy by a radio network.

on the scoreboard— by Lester Rodney

Who Are These Dodgers?

WELL, IT'S two weeks from today at the Yankee Stadium. Two well rested ball clubs coming in even and ready for a fair test of strength—if Carl Furillo's finger heals completely as expected, that is. It looks more like Lefty Ed Lopat to start now instead of Whitey Ford. And we can expect to see a well rested Vic Raschi and Allie Reynolds, in other words, a good World Series pitching staff as usual for the Yanks.

The Dodgers will have their first real rest going into a World Series and it's going to help players like Reese, Robinson and Cox to come in fresh.

In the two weeks ahead, you'll have your fill of analysis, comparisons and predictions. Suppose instead we start today satisfying some of the curiosity about the ballplayers themselves. Who, for instance, are the Dodgers, besides being 1st basemen or 2nd basemen, fast or slow . . . where do they come from, what do we know of the backgrounds of the men who make up the most powerful National League club in history?

From whatever data we have available and have garnered around and about the club and from the players, we'll do our best to fill in with short biographies. We'll start around the field with—

GIL HODGES . . . The major league's best fielding first baseman, and leading home run hitter in Dodger history was born in Princeton, Ind., soft coal mine country, 29 years ago. The even tempered, easy spoken Hoosier stands around 6-2 and weighs 200 and has the biggest hands of any ballplayer in captivity (or of any athlete I have ever seen). One day I saw him with his big right fist wrapped around a new ball which three other Dodgers were trying to get. He stood grinning, holding his arm out while they tore in vain at his hand trying to pry his fingers open. The strongest man on the club (and his teammate think in the league), he also the mildest and the least liable to argue with an umpire, though he's changed a bit by osmosis and he has even started delivering his mild opinions to umpires now and then.

Gil's dad, Charles Hodges, was a deep vein coal miner until a few years ago. He loved sports and was a fair amateur ballplayer on his day off. But a flying chip of steel in a mine accident knocked out one eye, a runaway coal car cost him three toes, and a falling piece of slate broke his back. Hardly any wonder that he decided no son of his would go beneath the surface, though the two boys worked on top for a while. Another brother died young of whooping cough, and there is also a sister.

Gil was an all round athlete in Pittsburgh, Ind. High School, starring as a strong rebounding basketball player, a broad jumper and shot putter in track and a back in the six man football played by the smaller high schools of the midwest. After high school he got a job as a drill press operator in Indianapolis and played semi-pro ball when he could. A Dodger scout liked his looks and in 1943 gave him a bonus of \$1,250 for signing with the Brooklyn system. It was a big amount for young Gil and baseball was his career from then on and no fooling.

However, he went overseas in World II and didn't come back till 1946. He got started as a catcher at Newport News, where he recalls the long bus rides through the night from one city to another in straightbacked rickety busses for ham and beans money, and the fact that he was the only one on the club to graduate from the minor league life. "I wouldn't want to be a ballplayer if I had to stay down there," he says.

But he didn't. He came up to stay in '47 as a second string catcher still learning to hit curve balls. In the middle of 1948 when Roy Campanella was brought up from St. Paul, Jackie Robinson had been moved to 2nd with the trading of Ed Stanky, and first base was the infield's weak spot, Leo Durocher tossed a first sacker's mitt to Hodges and that was it. Graceful, fluid, fast and intelligent, Gil mastered the new position as few transplanted athletes before him.

This is Gil's greatest season at bat and follows his worst slump at the end of last year and through the World Series, proving amply that he has what it takes to rebound from adversity instead of being crushed by it.

A \$20,000 a year ballplayer now, Gil is one of the Dodgers very much in line for a 1953 raise. Gil is married to the former Joan Lombardi of Brooklyn, now makes Brooklyn his all year round home, and the Hodges have two children, Gil Jr. and Irene.

JIM GILLIAM, the kid 2nd baseman who crashed the game's most "set" infield in his rookie year to infuse more youth and speed and leadoff skill into a fine team, is 24 and was born in Nashville. His father died when he was a child. Jim went as far as the 10th grade, then got a job in the 5 and 10 to help the family, always playing ball when he could in the meanwhile.

At 16, he made the local Negro team as a grown up professional and was on the way, though there was no big league perspective. When the Dodgers signed Jackie Robinson he was already playing for the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro National League. "Some of us began to think the doors might get to open, when that happened," he said. "And when Jackie made good at Montreal it made me feel good, not only for him but because it meant they couldn't keep him out of the big time."

In 1950 the slim young switch hitting star (Mickey Mantle and Red Schoendienst are the only other successful big league switchers going) received a sham "trial" from the Chicago Cubs' farm team at Springfield and was unconditionally dropped. But later that year Brooklyn bought him and in '51 he hit a sparkling .287 at Montreal and the next year was the International's best ballplayer.

He is excited about the World Series but not at all nervous. "It's the same game, same ball," he says smiling. "And I'm on a great team. Why be nervous?" Leading both leagues in three base hits, a fleet runner and fine fielder, Jim is headed for "Rookie of the Year" honors. This will be the first winter's rest from baseball he's ever had, since he had to play Winter Ball in Latin America to make a go of it till now. He needed and got one rest this year to keep from going stale. Jim married Gloria White in Baltimore five years ago and there are two children, James 4 and Katherine, 2.

Needless to say he is another Dodger in for a boost, since his contract wasn't too much above the rookie minimum of \$5,000.

Money Starting to Come

WE HAVEN'T EXACTLY been hit by any deluge yet, but some money is starting to come this way in response to last week's (Continued on Page 2)

Tattoos Forced on Chinese POWs, Newsman Says

After the Korea armistice was signed, Chinese prisoners on Cheju Island were tattooed with enormous Kuomintang flags and emblems on their chests and backs in a last-minute attempt to ensure they will refuse repatriation, a dispatch from Kaesong, Korea in the London Daily Worker by Wilfred Burcett, correspondent for the Paris newspaper, L'Humanite, Burcett continues.

Those who refused were bound to beds and forcibly tattooed. The tattoo marks extend from the right shoulder blade to the right waist. The serrated wheel emblem of the Kuomintang Party, covers the entire back.

This was done after the Americans discovered that tattooed marks on arms done before the "screening" of April 1951, had been hacked and burned off by the prisoners.

They feared that previous marks would be removed while the prisoners were in neutral custody and they intended to make doubly sure.

It is practically impossible to hack the entire skin off the chest and utterly impossible to hack it off the back.

This morning I talked with Tien Chung Tsun, who escaped from Cheju on Sept. 1. He was wounded by a rifle bullet during the escape, but was later picked up through the back door. But if we

tried to go to the back door Kuomintang agents were waiting for us with club.

SCHOOL DEATH

"Our comrades were beaten to death in front of our eyes. Most of us had no option but to choose the front door."

Tien who is 19, said he and about 100 other young prisoners were put in a "pioneer" group and went to school eight hours daily plus three hours of discussions and lectures by Kuomintang agents.

"One day in our class," he said, "we were having the usual lecture about America being a peaceful country and the Soviet Union being

an aggressive country.

"My friend Li Wei stood up and asked if that was so, why did America occupy Taiwan. He was taken out and beaten up most cruelly. Next morning he was found hanging in the washroom."

Tien did not know whether he really committed suicide through pain or was murdered.

The American and Chiang Kai-shek agents in the camp told them that most of the Chinese sick and wounded who were repatriated in April and May had been shot.

And they added: "They were not even tattooed. Imagine what would happen to you with your tattooed slogans."

3d Defense Witness Jailed in Seattle Smith Act Trial

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—A third defense witness in the Northwest Smith Act trial has been ordered into jail. Within a matter of minutes after cross-examination of defendant John Daschbach began late last week, special prosecutor Tracy Griffin set into motion the contempt juggernaut that has already destroyed the last semblance of a fair trial through prolonged jailing of another defendant and a key defense witness.

The question was: "Who are the members of the Northwest district committee of the Communist Party?" Like the two victims who preceded him to the witness stand, Daschbach refused to answer beyond listing committee members who are his co-defendants.

Vigorous objections were immediately voiced by defense attorneys Irvin Goodman and John Caughlan. Then, after Federal Judge William J. Lindberg had remanded Daschbach to custody of the U. S. marshal, Caughlan moved for a mistrial, arguing that jailing of the Civil Rights Congress leader "denies opportunity for reasonable consultation" to prepare the defense. Caughlan's motion was denied.

Refusal to answer similar questions has kept defense witness Dr. Herbert J. Phillips in King County jail since July 21, and defendant Terry Pettus confined except for court sessions since Aug. 18.

In refusing to turn "Judas," Daschbach said he would testify about himself and defendants on trial with him, or about publicly identified officials of the Communist Party. But, he said, "I cannot with conscience go beyond that point."

He said his Irish mother had taught him the "infamy of informers." Furthermore, he added, "tomorrow is my wedding anniversary. I could not look my wife in the eye if we spent our anniversary together because I had been a stooliegoon."

Cross-examination of Daschbach began late Thursday, after the brief appearance of Andy Gow, assistant manager for Rayonier, Inc., big logging and pulp mill company in the Grays Harbor area. Gow testified as a character witness for defendant Karl Larsen.

Daschbach's direct examination was cut short when the court refused to allow Caughlan to put in evidence the signature of the FBI agent who had obtained information from a stooliegoon witness used earlier by the prosecution. The prosecution's objections were clearly based on efforts to protect names of FBI agents who work with "plants" in unions and political and social organizations.

The signatures was on a card offered in evidence earlier in connection with the appearance of a prosecution witness. The signature,

however, was not admitted into evidence. Read from the witness stand, the name was "John Ketcham." One of two FBI agents in daily attendance at the trial has that name.

Daschbach's direct testimony was accompanied by the reading of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Schneiderman case in 1943.

The majority opinion of the late Justice Frank Murphy, based on close study of Marxist-Leninist works, found it a "tenable conclusion" that in 1927, when Schneiderman joined the Communist Party, it "desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means."

Daschbach concluded his direct testimony by linking the Communist Party's struggles for immediate needs of the people with its long-range objective of achieving socialism. "Only through their struggle for their immediate needs do people fully come to grips with what must be done to move ahead," he testified. "Socialism will be seen as a necessity by the American people—to protect living standards, constitutional rights and their right to live and not die in an atomic war. They will come to reject the system of capitalism with its 'boom and bust,' war production, and parasitical growths."

Cross examination will continue three days, Griffin estimated. Presentation of the cases of defendants Henry Huff and Barbara Hartley is yet to follow.

Strike Stops All Sugar Fields in British Guiana.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 15.—A total strike has stopped every sugar plantation and factory in British Guiana. The strike began fifteen days ago there is no sign of a settlement.

A general strike throughout the colony is indicated as union leaders prepare to discuss the position.

The People's Progressive Party

Letter

(Continued from Page 7)

it. The two women characters in the film are Americans.

Enough of these quotations, and such devastating non sequitors as the fact that Life Magazine likes the picture. I think the point is made.

Without attempting here to say the final word on this big subject (which will certainly be dealt with further) I would like to say this: I have no illusions about the kind of vicious junk which pours in the vast majority out of the big business of Hollywood these days. Yet I say that an attitude which insists on bludgeoning something better just as hard as the worst is tragically wrong. Can Marquis really hold that there can be nothing good in any picture that comes out of Hollywood? Do we want to say that the people can never force a change for the better in the movies, should remain aloof and "wait" for a better social order?

True, Hollywood does not make many "good shows." And people haven't been going to the movies in very large numbers! They can't get people away from TV and fill theatres endlessly in this land with the repetitious junk of horror, red-baiting and glorification of war and killing, so alien to real feelings. If you think they can, look at the moaning in "Variety" at the returns on this stuff. To fill the theatres even Hollywood has to make some occasional connections with real life. When they do they try through gimmicks to water down and obscure reality, and we must certainly continue to point this out when we talk about the pictures. But remember, people bring their own lives' experiences into the movie theatres with them and are apt to see what corresponds to those experiences, not the "gimmicks."

It seems to me that an attitude which would go all out against a movie like "From Here to Eternity" which with its faults has a good deal of the stuff of life in it (and has been understandably banned by the Navy and attacked by the Pentagon) is one which would leave us all alone in "purity" with nobody knowing what we are talking about or particularly caring.

This is an end result which I am sure none of us want.

—LESTER RODNEY.

majority in the House of Assembly last week voted against a motion by the Opposition to send two delegates to Jamaica in November to meet Queen Elizabeth.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

fund drive appeal. On hand and unacknowledged amounts sent to this column:

A group at Fred Breihl's farm, at a campfire made possible by the host, an old sports fan, sends \$36 to this column. Alex S., who says he likes the "political" articles as well as "the best" sports column, is in with \$2 and promises more. PRN, an old regular contributor, \$2. Jack N. of Queens, \$10. A Fan from New York, \$5.

Thanks, people. At least we're off the ground.

Previously acknowledged here \$135

Acknowledged today \$5

Wheat

(Continued from Page 5) IWA ceiling. But U. S. farmers are subsidized, being guaranteed \$2.20 a bushel.

The way out of the crisis was proposed during the recent elections by the Labor-Progressive Party. That group raised the demand that the Canadian parliament break out of the bonds of the U.S.-Canadian treaty of economic integration of 1948, described as "a noose strangling Canadian export trade and our economy."

HALTS EXPORTS

The pact places strong barriers in the way of natural Canadian exports of its products. Readily available markets for at least 500 million bushels of Canadian wheat can be secured in Britain, India, Pakistan, other Commonwealth countries, in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America provided the national wheat policy includes selling wheat for sterling and barter agreements.

The Liberal Party policy decrees that every bushel of Canadian wheat exported must be paid for in U. S. dollars. Break with this "Made-in-U.S." policy, declare LLP leaders, and "we can sell every bushel of wheat Canada can export."

CANADA TAKES RAP

Western Liberal organs are advising farmers to prepare to store wheat on the bald prairie this winter. "Don't make piles of more than 2,000 to 3,000 bushels!" is their advice.

The N. Y. Times says: "A large part of this year's crop (of Canadian wheat) will have to be left

Stock Market

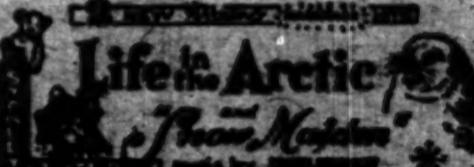
In 13 Billion, Drop Since Jan. 1

Wall Street financial experts reported yesterday that the stock market has lost \$13,000,000,000 in valuation since the first of the year, more than half of it since the Korean truce was signed six weeks ago.

The "bear market" selling reached new proportions Monday, when the market lost more than \$1,000,000,000 and reached its lowest level since March 3, 1952.

The total amount lost in 1953 is nearly one-fourth of the \$53,000,000,000 gained during the market upswing that lasted from the beginning of 1949 to the end of 1952.

lying beneath the winter snow." United Press reports that at the October International Wheat Agreement conference in Spain: "The big question is who is going to take the big cut—some 17 million bushels—that resulted from Great Britain's dropping out of the IWA." UP declares that it is likely Canada will take the rap since she used to sell most wheat to Britain.



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